

## RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

**Kansans Sail on the Tartar; Washingtons, on the Pennsylvania, and Nevadans on the Ohio.**

**ALL WILL START WITHIN A FEW DAYS.**

**Kansas and Washington Will Leave Over Four Hundred Men Behind. Most of Them Re-Enlisting—An Interesting Chat With Brig-Gen. Funston.**

Manila, Sept. 2.—Of the troops about to return to the United States, the Kansas men will leave on board the transport Tartar, the Washington regiment on board the Pennsylvania, and the Nevada cavalry on the Ohio. All these departures will occur within the next week.

**The Kansas Regiment.**

Eight hundred men of the Kansas regiment will return, and 200 will remain at Manila, 150 of them re-enlisting. Three officers and 30 men of the Kansas regiment were killed, and 19 officers and men died from disease during the smallpox epidemic, while 122 members of the regiment were wounded.

**The Washingtons.**

Of the Washingtons, 875 men are embarking, while eight officers and 205 men will stay, most of those remaining enlisting in the new regiments being formed here.

One of the officers of the regiment was killed, one was wounded, and one died from disease. Twenty-four of the men were killed, 18 were wounded, and nine died.

**Gen. Funston's Old Wound.**

Gen. Frederick Funston and Mrs. Funston with the general's regiment. Gen. Funston has undergone an operation, necessitated by an injury resulting from a fall from his horse while serving in the Cuban army with Gen. Gomez.

In the course of an interview, Gen. Funston remarked that he would not mind staying in Luzon. He dislikes war, but inasmuch as there is fighting, he would like to remain and aid in bringing it to a close. Speaking of the future, he said:

**Solution of the Problem.**

"The only solution of the problem will be through whipping the insurgents. I do not think they will surrender. When we begin active operations against them on a larger scale, in the autumn, we will scatter them into small bands, and I think when the soldiers composing these bands see that they are persistently pursued, they will throw away or hide their arms and return to their pursuits of peace. A year hence small bands of armed men will be able to go anywhere in Luzon. The island was always infested with bandits, and was never safe for Europeans to travel in. Probably after the end of the fighting the highwaymen will be more numerous, because the members of Aguinaldo's army who have lived for years with guns in their hands, have acquired a taste for bush life, and would rather continue as highwaymen than return to work."

**Cavalry Greatly Needed.**

"Cavalry is greatly needed here. The country, when dry, is superb for cavalry operations. The insurgents have no ability to retreat rapidly. Cavalry could overtake and hopelessly scatter and punish them, and could subsist largely off the country. When cavalry is once here, it should be given a chance to go ahead, and not be kept in fowls for guard duty. Our great successes have been gained when the regular troops have followed up the advantages gained in battle. Small bodies of Americans, operating freely, and commanded by officers of dash and energy, could badly break up the enemy. The capture of Aguinaldo by cavalry would be a less difficult proposition than the capture of the Apache chiefs of Arizona."

**Among the Richest Digging Known.**

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 2.—Either the Cape Nome gold diggings, especially on the bench, are among the richest in the history of the world's famous discoveries, or hitherto reliable men have become extraordinary falsifiers.

When the treasure boat Roanoke came in on its last trip a San Francisco newspaper man named Logan said that he and three others—one a relative of Admiral Schley—took out \$5,000 on Nome beach in one week. This story is corroborated now by Fred Everett, a well-known Seattle man, who arrived yesterday morning on the Laurada from Nome.

**The Poor Man's Chance Gone.**

Washington, Sept. 2.—Consul McCook at Dawson City, reports to the state department under date of July 8, that no less than 2,000 persons have gone down the Yukon from that place within a month, bound for the most part for the Cape Nome gold fields.

He says that "The poor man's chance, so far as this country is concerned, is gone."

**Six Hundred Lives Lost.**

Yokohama, Sept. 2.—Six hundred lives have been lost by the flooding of a copper mine at Besshi, Island of Shikoku.

**WILLING TO WAIT FOR PAY.**

The Santa Fe Will Transport the Kansas Box to Topeka on the State's Credit.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 2.—The Santa Fe Railway Co. has agreed to transport the Twentieth Kansas regiment from San Francisco to Topeka after the funeral cortege, followed by the Tenth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and command of Lieut. Col. Barnett, and members of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry.

The ceremonies at the cemetery were in charge of Chaplain Hunter, of the Tenth.

**YELLOW JACK AT NEW ORLEANS**

One Death and Two New Cases Reported Yesterday—Mobile Promptly Quarantined.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 2.—Owing to one death by yellow fever at New Orleans and two other cases declared there, Mobile city authorities proclaimed, last night, a quarantine against persons, baggage and freight from New Orleans entering Mobile county. The night train from New Orleans, due at 12:10 a. m., will be prohibited from discharging New Orleans passengers here.

**Accepted the Invitation.**

Berlin, Sept. 2.—Herr Van Der Sepen, vice-president of the Industrial Association of Cologne and Dusseldorf, has accepted the invitation to attend the Philadelphia international commercial congress to be held in conjunction with the export exposition, which will meet at Philadelphia, October 10.

**Treasury Statement.**

Washington, Sept. 2.—Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury showed: Available cash, \$248,757,771.

## BACK FROM THE KLONDIKE.

**Gold Seekers Who Were Successful and Many More Who Failed to Make a Strike.**

**Seattle, Wash., Sept. 2.—Two steamers arrived from Alaska yesterday bringing about 500 miners, fortunate and unfortunate. The Laurada came from St. Michaels and the Humboldt from Skagway. The total amount of gold dust brought down is estimated at half a million.**

**Among the Lucky Ones.**

The reports from the Cape Nome district are still conflicting, but the fact remains that considerable gold dust was brought from there by passengers on the Laurada.

The dust is very fine and has to be amalgamated. S. A. Warren and O. H. Roberts, of Denver, brought out \$50,000 from the Eagle City district. J. Dickinson, who has been in that district six years, had \$25,000.

From the Klondike came J. H. Lad, with \$20,000; E. McGrath, with \$20,000; and Charles Anderson, with \$20,000.

One staidward miner struggled toward the assay office yesterday morning with a sack of dust, 15 inches long, and was asked where he came from.

"Eagle City, sir; and that's on the American side, and I'm an American miner, and don't forget it," he replied. He seemed to take as much pride in the latter part of his statement, as he did in his sack of dust.

**Hard Luck Stories.**

Many hard luck stories are also told. T. C. Martin, of Chicago, lies in Providence hospital, and his old partner, Thomas Craigie, of the same place, is dead on the barren and inhospitable shore of Kotzebue sound. Martin went in two years ago and is a physician, glad to have escaped with his life. He says the terrors they experienced were awful and can not be described. He had to be helped off the Laurada and into and out of the conveyance by a friend named Kyle, who took him to the hospital.

**Considered Himself an Exception.**

P. J. Peterson, of Chicago, who came back on the Laurada, does not seem to be much the worse off for a long hard winter spent in the Kotzebue. "I was the only one, though, out of 31, who pitched camp, that was able, when the ice broke up, to walk out on straight legs," he said. Peterson wintered about 265 miles up the Kobuk river from the mission on Eocum Inlet.

**Perished in the Search for Wealth.**

Mike Daly and two Frenchmen from Providence, R. I., are reported to have died last winter in the Kotzebue country. Their bodies were found this spring.

Dr. Groves, of Redding, Cal., died in the Koyukuk country of spinal meningitis.

**A Terrible Windstorm.**

Behring sea was swept by a terrific windstorm on the 19th and 21st of August, that made all sailing craft winter spent in the Kotzebue. The British gunboat Pheasant, the United States cutters Rush and Corwin and the Laurada were all caught out, and had a hard time to live it out. All escaped, however, but the Pheasant lost two of her lifeboats, which were smashed by heavy seas washing over her decks. The huge waves that broke over her piled down into the forecastle, driving every inch of the different parts of the ship.

**Description of the Storm.**

The Rush and the Pheasant, after the storm, put into Dutch harbor, where the Laurada saw them. The latter vessel was caught by the hurricane one day this side of Nome, at ten o'clock on the night of the 19th. It came up from the southwest and blew with terrific force until the 23d. The beach was heading into it and shipped but few seas. Sailors of the cutters said it was the worst storm they ever encountered.

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## SHOOK THE WHOLE CITY.

**Explosion, Followed by Fire, at the Republic Iron Works in Pittsburgh, Pa.**

**FIVE MEN WERE INSTANTLY KILLED.**

**Several Others Received Injuries, Some of Which Will Prove Fatal—Fire Followed the Explosion, Adding to the Horrors of the Dreadful Disaster.**

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 2.—A boiler explosion at the Republic iron works on South Twenty-fourth street, shortly before daylight, killed five men and seriously injured seven. Fire which broke out following the explosion, added to the horror. The mill was partly wrecked and the entire plant was compelled to close down. The list of killed and injured is as follows:

**The Killed.**

David Matthews, heater, married; Thomas Beavens, heater, married; Wm. Thomas heater, married; John Warminski, heater; Unknown man, crushed almost beyond recognition.

**The Injured.**

Malachi Donohue, 58 years of age, puddler; fatally burned; Neil Donohue, his son, 28 years old; will die; Frederick Herb, 48 years old; will die.

Stephen Maenski, Henry Sanders, Peter Schnitzer.

Unknown man, cut about head; left the hospital without giving his name. **Five Men Were Given.**

The explosion occurred just as the night force was leaving and the day force was coming on duty, so that there were only a few men in the mill at the time. It occurred in the 14-inch department, and the concussion was terrific. Buildings were shaken a mile away, and dust filled the air for two or three blocks. It entered open windows and nearly suffocated persons who were aroused by the roar and the shock.

**The Wreckage Took Fire.**

Immediately following the explosion the wreckage took fire, and this added to the difficulties encountered in rescuing the burned and mutilated victims.

A fire alarm was quickly sounded, and in a short time six firemen were dispatched, after which the flames were employed in searching the ruins for the dead and injured.

**Bodies Recovered.**

The first two bodies taken out were identified as those of Beavens and Matthews. The bodies were lying against the wrecked furnace. The men had been knocked down by flying bricks and were roasted to death by the heat from their own furnace.

**The Boiler's Flight.**

When the boiler burst a section of it, weighing four tons, was blown through the roof and crashed into the side of the house of Gregory Sanders, on Wright's alley, about 200 yards distant. The building, which was of frame, was wrecked, but the occupants escaped with a bad fright. This flying portion of the boiler tore down the central supports of the roof which fell in and partially burned some of those injured.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been determined. The damage to the plant was heavy but the firm could not estimate it at this time.

**FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.**

Three Men Killed Instantly and Five Others Seriously Injured—Boiling Totally Wrecked.

Minister, Mich., Sept. 2.—The boiler in Chapman & Sargent's bowl factory at Copenish, 30 miles north of here, exploded yesterday afternoon, killing three men and fatally injuring four others. The dead are:

Charles Handy, Perry McIntosh, George Estabrook.

The following were fatally injured: Oliver Sanders, Robert Peterson, Charles Taylor, Howard Ketcham. George Rice was severely, but not fatally, scalded. The building was totally wrecked, debris being scattered for 80 rods around. Water was immediately thrown on the ruins and fire prevented. Handy, who was the fireman, was found with his head blown completely off. The other men were working at the machines in the mill when the explosion occurred. All but three of them leave families. The loss to the factory will be \$5,000.

**The Marblehead at San Diego.**

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 2.—The United States cruiser Marblehead arrived here at 2 p. m. yesterday.

**Considering Military Rates.**

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 2.—After a session lasting for two days, the Trans-missouri committee of the Western Passenger association, concluded its sessions yesterday. The principal matter under discussion was the question of military rates. Transmissouri rates are vitally interested in this. The movement of the several new regiments now being formed will naturally affect them, as the soldiers must be transported over their roads to the Pacific coast preparatory to embarking for Manila.

**The Steamer Laurada's Load.**

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 2.—The steamer Laurada, of Cuban filibustering fame, has arrived from St. Michael, Alaska, with 300 passengers from Dawson and Cape Nome, and a small amount of gold dust. Purser Coup had \$50,000 in his charge.

**Nine Persons Drowned.**

Amsterdam, Sept. 2.—In a collision Thursday, between two river steamers on the North Sea canal one of the vessels sank and nine persons, including two women, were drowned.

## TRANSVAAL'S LATEST REPLY.

**Believed to be Such as to Almost Certainly Lead to the Beginning of Hostilities.**

London, Sept. 4.—All the special dispatches to the London papers from South Africa indicate that the correspondence has got the impression that the reply of the Transvaal government to Mr. Chamberlain's latest note will be an impatient rejection of the suggested conference at Cape Town and a threat to withdraw the five-year franchise offer.

The correspondent of the Times at New Castle, Natal, confirms the belief of its Johannesburg correspondent Mr. Moneybags, that aggressive action is imminent.

A special dispatch from Johannesburg says it is understood that the charge against Bakeman, editor of the Transvaal Leader, who was arrested on Saturday, will be reduced from sedition to contravention of the press laws.

Mr. Hoskin, the proprietor of the Transvaal Leader, is chairman of the Outlanders' council, and president of the Johannesburg chamber of commerce.

**Pretoria Means to Fight.**

London, Sept. 4.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Morning Post says: "I learn that Pretoria means to fight and that the Boers will probably rush the border as the only course promising success."

**War Considered Unavoidable.**

London, Sept. 4.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, says: "Things have reached such a pass that war is considered unavoidable and the impression is that the crash will come within a few days. The situation at Johannesburg is most anxious. The traders are unwilling to order large quantities of stores through fear of being commandeered. Thus thousands will risk starvation in the event of war when the railways will be cut."

**DISPATCHES FROM GEN. OTIS.**

The Last of the Volunteers Leaves the Philippines—Graves of the Tenth Pennsylvania Decorated.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The war department yesterday received two dispatches from Manila. The first read: "Manila, Sept. 2."

"Adjutant General, Washington—Railway to Angeles completed in four days. Insurgents north opened on place this morning with shrapnel which failed to explode; no casualties."

"Kansas and Washington being loaded on transports; two battalions Nineteenth infantry relieve Tennessee at Hilo and Cebu. Latter with Iowa only remaining volunteer regiments sail soon."

**"OTIS."**

At the war department it is said that with the leaving of the Tennessee and Iowa regiments all the volunteers will have left the Philippines; also all the men of the regular army discharged under General Order No. 40.

The second dispatch reads as follows: "Manila, Sept. 3."

"Adjutant General, Washington—Graves of deceased members Tenth Pennsylvania decorated September 1 with fitting ceremonies conducted by Chaplain Pierce, Chaplain Sutherland, a personal friend of Col. Hawkins, delivered address."

**BATTLEFIELD MONUMENTS.**

Indiana and Illinois Will be Represented at Chickamauga September 20.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park commission has received notice that the state of Indiana will dedicate its battlefield monuments September 20. The governor and staff, the state commission, state officers, prominent members of the legislature and of the state delegation to congress, together with a large company of veterans, will attend.

The Wilder Brigade association, made up of Illinois and Indiana veterans, will dedicate its monument at the same time, an attendance of 1,500 from the two states interested being expected on the part of this organization alone.

**To Dedicate a Monument.**

Cincinnati, Sept. 4.—The famous Wilder brigade meets at Chickamauga September 18 and 19 to dedicate a monument which the brigade survivors have erected. The Queen & Crescent, the official route, announces a one-cent-per-mile rate on what will be designated "official trains," by the officers of the brigade association. It is proposed to make a prominent attraction of this event for veterans returning from Philadelphia as well as others.

**Fatal Quarrel Over a Bar Bill.**

Loraine, O., Sept. 4.—Philip Meyers, proprietor of the Franklin Hotel bar, was shot and killed Saturday night by Franklin E. Wheeler, representing the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. The men had quarreled over a bar bill which Myers claimed Wheeler owed.

**Stricken With Paralysis.**

Middlesboro, Ky., Sept. 4.—Col. David G. Colson, ex-congressman from the Eleventh district, was stricken with paralysis Saturday night. His condition is critical.

**Has Mailed a Report.**

Washington, Sept. 4.—Marine Hospital Surgeon Irwin, sent to Lisbon and Oporto to investigate the plague outbreak, cabled Saturday that he had mailed a report. His cablegram says no information regarding the plague.

**Death of Pope Sophronius.**

Alexandria, Sept. 4.—His holiness, Pope Sophronius, patriarch of the Orthodox church of Alexandria, Libya, Ethiopia and all Egypt, died yesterday, aged 103.

## DEMOCRATIC DECLARATION.

**Made by Hon. William T. Mooney, Temporary Chairman at the Ohio State Convention.**

In his address to the Ohio democratic state convention at Zanesville, August 30, Hon. William T. Mooney, temporary chairman, in the course of his remarks said:

"There will be to-day no contest as to the form of declaration which our party shall make. There is no difference of opinion. The democratic party of Ohio stands squarely upon every plank of the Chicago platform of 1888. We believe it then and we believe it now."

"The people who sent us here do not believe in a double standard of democracy. In 1888 the test was: 'Are you loyal to the platform?' and that is the Ohio test to-day."

"The party in Ohio is too thoroughly honest, too completely convinced, too desperately in earnest, to desire to be misunderstood. The reaffirmation of the platform does not mean to eliminate and does not fail to both recognize and emphasize that we demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, at the ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the consent or assistance of that nation on earth."

"We believe that the demonetization of silver in this country in 1893 was accomplished by fraud and crime, that the action was taken without any demand from or the consent of the people of the United States, and that the government which has since been in power has endeavored to keep the gold standard and to prevent the free coinage of silver."

"The leaders of the republican party are committed to a bank currency. Not being able to go into membership with Europe on the silver question, and recognizing their inability to cope with the question themselves, the republicans have resolved to appoint a receiver for the money question, and their selection for a receiver is undoubtedly to be the banks of the country. All honest men, however, may be amazed at the effrontery of a party which at the same time claims that this government is unable to sustain an American financial policy and the next moment asserts that the American banks can be relied upon to formulate and carry out a safe and proper financial policy. And we are at a loss to understand why if the banks are so trustworthy, they did not in some manner demonstrate their fitness for the trust in the money famine of 1894, when their vaults were bursting with the accumulated money."

"If there has been an increase in the world's supply of gold, and if that increase has in any measure found its way to our shores, and if that increase in our money supply has contributed to our prosperity as our adversaries state, it follows that we were right in 1888, when we contended that the money supply if increased would result in prosperous times. If it be contended that the scale of general prices, excluding only the commodities of the manufacture and sale of which is controlled by a trust—that the scale of general prices of all other articles is that of the decline, and that if it be further considered that India has been forced by the money power of England to go to the gold standard, and that the bank of England has been for some time and is now making frantic efforts to supply from other sources a gold reserve for its cashless and untrustworthy and distributive share, it must follow that we are right now in our contention for recognition of the gold standard."

"We are pointed to a business revival in the United States and it is argued that this is a business revival in our favor. That there has been a revival in gold. Is there, then, any reason why this country may not establish and maintain an American monetary policy? In this undeveloped country money is required to establish, as well as to carry on, enterprises, and it is not to be denied, if interest must be paid, let it be borrowed and paid here, to be returned without decrease and again into the field of our activities and to be used again and again in the further development and in furthering the prosperity of our own country."

"The silver question is not dead, and it is not to be denied that the American people are willing to make their laws from Britain, till the republican party recognize that the silver question is a question of wealth and prosperity, till ease comes to the agricultural classes, till a fair wage is paid to the mechanic and till content and satisfaction come to those who toil, until silver is restored to its proper place in the coinage the democratic party will stand by the Chicago platform."

"The money question is not, however, the only issue in this campaign. Every citizen, from pine lands to peanuts, from steel rails to sardines, from straw board to sugar, from the tobacco to the crackers to chewing gum, has been organized into a trust."

"Not only are these aggregations of wealth intended to control prices and to beat down wages, but in politics they threaten to affect our liberties."

"We are informed that an eminent reformer, who professes to know his own people, and who is not a politician, has said that the only way to control the trusts is to control the money power. And why not? Because it is ineffectual? Because the state cannot control its creature? Because the trusts are too powerful? Have you power?"

"The republican party is in power in the state and nation. Why does it not, instead of denouncing the trusts on paper, prosecute them in the courts, and why does it not hold up the hands of others who try in this respect to do their duty? But is not all this in line with what was to be expected? To be consistent must not the republican party favor the trusts? To pay a debt of gratitude must not that party be for the trusts? Must not that party, which favored a tariff to eliminate competition so that the favorites of the government might pocket the pockets of the people, be in favor of trusts while they take the people by the throats? Is Hanna against the trusts? Carry the news to the trusts. Hanna is a man of many graces. He does not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?"

"We charge that the trusts of the country own this administration, and that their will is done by the administration. That the trusts will continue as now to be in possession of their property to acquire. That the trusts will be controlled by the states only, and not by the general government, is a matter of no consequence to us. We charge that the trusts of the country are in possession of the country, and that the republican party is at fault. So long as the attorney general of the United States is selected and inducted into office because he is a lawyer, and so long as an attorney general of the state of Ohio is required to private life because he has under his thumb the power to enforce the law, the republican party must fall in its declaration that it is opposed to trusts."

"We charge that the republican party, as at present controlled, stands for, if indeed it has not already entered into, an Anglo-American alliance. The democratic party has no desire to adopt for the United States, upon any subject of governmental concern, any but an American policy. We have no desire, we perceive no necessity, to aid Britain in the maintenance of a British policy anywhere, and with full confidence in the strength of our cause and country we ask no aid from Britain in

maintaining an American policy anywhere that it is necessary or desirable to maintain one. We adhere to the Monroe doctrine. We are loyal to the councils of Washington's farewell address. We are not prepared to give up our ancient antagonisms of England as our own, nor to participate with her in her new found hates or enmities; and at this juncture, when England sees its power slipping away and perceives with alarm the great advance of German manufacture in the world's trade, we have no doubt that the reason why we should side with England and oppose the advance of Germany. We oppose the Anglo-American alliance, and we would equally oppose any other alliance, and our motto will continue to be, in the future as in the past, 'one flag, one country and one allegiance.'"

"In condemning the doctrine of imperialism, we in no manner abandon our soldiers in the field. But at the same time, whenever a purse-proud, trust-controlled administration dares array our flag or forces against a people fighting for the God-given right to rule themselves, whenever the sum total of a people's offending is that they desire to be free, it will be the duty of the democratic party to be brave enough to expose the pretense, to tear the mask from the covered face of fraud and greed and to demand the claim that the recognition of such a war for such purposes is un-American and must be brought to a close."

"We proclaim that there shall be beneath our flag no slaves, no subjects, no colonists, who are not free people, and we are late in proclaiming it now. Commercial empire must not be placed before principle; the doctrine, the recognition of which made us a great free people, must not be ignored, departed from or limited, and we profess our lasting adherence to the doctrine that all men are created free and equal."

"We affirm that the war in the Philippines is a criminal aggression, and we find no difference in the situation the administration occupies than the one occupied by Spain in the Philippines before the war. Whatever rights we have were acquired by purchase from Spain; our right is no higher."

"We declare that while no proclamation has been made, the fact is that this administration is in the hands of a dependency; that the prosecution of the war is a part of a political scheme and that the government of the Philippines is a government of payment for political services. The civil service is not intended to apply."

"The importance of the campaign this year must not be underestimated. This is the year beginning the triumph of 1894 for the democratic party. The issues are made up of the people's interests, and the present administration is the administration of the people's interests. The questions involved are the hope of the people for the future, the possibility of their prosperity, the maintenance of their liberties, the existence of the fundamental principles upon which this government is founded. The name of the candidate for president next year is not a matter of the resolutions of every convention held by the democracy this year in the state of Ohio. True to the people, we demand that the interests, gifted with wisdom to discern the right, and possessed of eloquence and courage to declare and defend the right, the unquestioned leader of